THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross, r amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, fo $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both pa pers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PETTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. 24—sw1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsbo', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.
Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.
☞ None but sober men need apply.
Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.
E. L. HARDING.
March 30, 1855. 37—
Register and Post copy.

DOCUMENTS.—WE HAVE A FEW COPIES OF the documents printed for the last Legislature, in two large volumes, a copy of which will be sent free of postage on the receipt of $4.
HOLDEN & WILSON.
April 23, 1855. 44—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855 53—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY JULY 11, 1855. No. 66.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have takeu the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Throshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Pan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va.,'Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance.*
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respecifully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.
Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.
It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.
In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.
Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.
Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress'and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 88—

LEATHER FOR SPRING E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the S E. RUFFIN.
a '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 3 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —62

AMERICAN FARMER.
A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $1 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 37th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subcription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address.
S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY.
We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchessing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.
July 6, 1855. 65—3t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
OWING TO THE FAILURE OF THE COMMISSIONER'S of Beaufort to make the subscription of that Town to the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, in accordance with the resolution of the Directors, in regard to the Eastern Terminus of the Road, the period for receiving proposals for the work between Newbern and Beaufort, will not be closed on to-morrow the 26th as advertised, but will be suspended for a few weeks, when the estimates will be prepared for the lines to Carolina City and Shepherd's Point, and proposals invited for the work upon the lines also at some future day, of which due notice will be given.
N. B.—Those proposals already sent in will not be opened until the day above referred to.
JOHN D. WHITFORD, *President.*
W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON, *Chief Engineer.*
July 6, 1855. 65—6t.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

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Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

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September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

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March 2, 1855. W. L. POMEROY. 29—

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May 15, 1855. 51—tf.

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

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March 5, 1855. 31—

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REMEMBER AND CALL!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*
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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

CHOWAN COUNTY, July 3, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The candidates for Congress in this District have now finished their public discussions in Chowan, the last having taken place on Saturday just past. Never have the Democracy of the Edenton District had so just cause to be proud of their standard-bearer as during this present campaign. His manly bearing, his bold and fearless discussion of the issues between his party and the sworn slaves of the midnight cabal, and his vigorous denunciation of its purposes, and its mode of organization and action, bespeak him as the unquailing champion of truth, of liberty, and the Constitution.

Very humiliating indeed is the position of his opponent contrasted with his own, and not less inconsistent and contradictory than humiliating. As instance—Col. Paine, in answer to a question propounded by Dr. Shaw, admitted that he was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by honorable and peaceable means. This acquisition being made, there will of necessity be incorporated in our population *two millions of Catholics* who will by this act be admitted to the privileges of American citizens—an immense horde of *foreigners*, debased and degraded by Romish superstition and Spanish bigotry, and wholly ignorant of the practical operation of our own government. With one breath, then, the Col-lonel avows his desire and determination to deprive the Catholics, so far as he can, by his vote if elected, of the power to hold office of any kind, thus making an invidious distinction between them and citizens of a different religious faith—to repel the industrious, honest, and down-trodden foreigner from our shores, or place him under a ban, and deprive him for a long series of years of the highest and most dearly-prized privilege of citizenship; and in the next breath he declares his willingness to admit as an integral part of our glorious Union two millions of men, who are both foreigners and Catholics, and who, without waiting the short period of five years now necessary for residence here before naturalization, would be immediately entitled to the privileges of citizenship. Thus much for the Col's. fear of Catholics and hatred of foreigners.

The Know Nothings here are in sad plight. They were rash enough at first to declare their ability to carry this County, but their melancholy visages since Saturday betray their inward foreboding of their doom. They have even been so silly as to charge Dr. Shaw with predilections for the Roman Catholic Church, and are vociferously denouncing the President and his Secretaries for the appointment of foreigners to office. They have forgotten that the only Catholic now occupying a judicial position in this State (Judge Manly,) was helped to it by the vote of a large majority of the Whig members of the Legislature of North-Carolina.

"Consistency! thou art a jewel!"

CHOWAN.

For the Standard.

PLEASANT MOUNT, N. C., June 29, 1855.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

GENTLEMEN: On the 27th June, according to appointment, the Hon. Thomas Ruffin addressed a large audience, considering it being in the country, at this place. Mr. Ruffin was in fine spirits, and so was the united democracy, and all things turned to make it a pleasant meeting. The speaker received the most respectful attention for about one and a half hours, at which time some few whom we may expect to be Know Nothings, or favorable to them, showed signs of restlessness, and at length left—could not bear to hear all—for the Know Nothings were handled with gloves off. The rise, progress, and present position of the party was portrayed with a pencil of light, and the duty of the South in the present crisis pointed out.

Mr. Ruffin showed Know Nothingism in its conception, its birth, its infancy, and its manhood to be abolitionism in its worst attitude—to deceive the South, to disband the Democratic party, to place the government in the hands of Northern fanatics, and to bring the South under their rule, or dissolve the Union. To make these startling facts plain he cited the audience to the result of all the elections that have been held in the free States since Know Nothingism came into the field—not a single national man has been elected. Moreover, he cited them to the proceedings of those new elected Legislatures in the free States to show even their actions as well as words, and that every Northern man who voted for the Nebraska bill had been laid on the shelf by the new party. Their present claim to nationality was a farce, a humbug, a delusion, and was so declared by their own organs in the free States. The Convention in Philadelphia would split on slavery. That the South would look in vain for Constitutional friends at the North outside of the Democratic party. The Know Nothings are our countrymen, our neighbors, friends and relatives, and I hope they will be influenced by truth. I hope that what few of our Democratic friends have been influenced by the artful snares of Know Nothingism may speedily return to their old and tried principles, better and wiser men than they were before. I also hope my Whig friends, especially relations, will consider their ways, return and be wise, and will cease to help and abet a party that is plunging the country so far as it has the power, into confusion, and that it is rapidly striding to anarchy and bloodshed. Mingling politics and religion—do we not see religion made a test by the Know Nothing party? As for Democrats I can speak for them, because, as a party, I know they will maintain their integrity, though some may stumble, and I do hope the true Whigs who have as yet withstood their cunning intrigues will hold out faithful and stand to the Constitution as in former times, and not aid in an attempt to prevent the worship of God according to the dictates of conscience.

Let us never forget those brave hearts from other shores who crossed the waving ocean to spill their blood for American liberty, by excluding their descendants from our shores. Let us persecute no religion, but leave the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. Let us condemn Know Nothingism in private and public, its anti-slavery proclivities, its proscriptive intolerant spirit, its misrepresentations and cunningness to lure our friends into the Whig party under its new and fascinating name. It is the same old party that advocated the alien and sedition laws.

Let us remember that the triumphant election of Thomas Ruffin will strengthen us and weaken the enemy, with all their misrepresentations, &c., &c.

A DEMOCRAT.

Reported for the Standard.

Meeting of the Know Nothings at their little village under the Blue Ridge.

A meeting of this order took place on Tuesday night last, at the sign of the Cloven Foot. There was a full attendance. As soon as the clock struck one, the president blew out the candle, and business commenced.

Col. Saphead rose. If his health would permit, he designed making a few remarks about Columbus. That miserable wretch came prowling across the sea to deprive such men as compose this assembly of the honor of discovering America. He was tired of the cant which attributed any agency to Providence in bringing him here. On the contrary, he believed he was led entirely by his foreign feelings. It was therefore the duty of the Know Nothings to express their strong sense of his rascality.

Mr. Greenowl was glad to hear his friend, Col. Saphead, express himself in such decided language. He fully agreed with him as to the contempt which should be felt for Columbus; but the gentleman seemed strangely to have overlooked the colonists. Before their arrival Aboriginal Know Nothingism flourished in the land. The beautiful forest, the sprightly deer, and the red Indian presented a scene which the most uncivilized might have respected.—But the foreigner came—the wild man was driven back—towns and cities took the place of wig-wams, and cultivated fields intermingled with the forest.—Can the Know Nothings of the present day forget these things? Never, never!

Mr. Hardcase felt gratified beyond measure, at the beautiful and patriotic sentiments of the two gentlemen who preceded him. If the colonists had stopped at merely colonising the country, he, for one, could have forgiven them; but their iniquity extended much farther. Not satisfied with conquest, these foreigners had the audacity to become the fathers of the American race. Perhaps he felt the more sensitive on this point as he had a foreign father himself. It was useless to talk to him about honoring your father and your mother, that your days may be long in the land. A foreigner should not so far forget himself as to beget a Know Nothing.

Mr. Blue Devil called the gentleman to order. A true Know Nothing should never allude to his parentage. This rule would not apply to an Indian parent. But as we claimed to belong to the great native American party, any allusion to a foreign origin was most unhappy.

Here a green member enquired if a Know Nothing might be permitted to know his grand-father?

Mr. Blue John was astonished at this question.—It looked to him very like a squinting towards foreigners. If the member had gone one step farther and alluded to a great grand-father, he should have moved his expulsion. Why should we as members of this great Know Nothing party, acknowledge fathers or forefathers, who, if they were here, would nodoubt be ashamed of us.

Mr. Growngander was glad to hear these remarks from the eloquent member. They reminded him of a duty which he had to perform. The people of New Hampshire were in the habit of boasting every year of their descent from the pilgrim foreigners.—The rock of Plymouth, on which they landed, instead of being looked on as a disgrace, was regarded with reverence. While this rock remained it would call up anti-Know Nothing recollections. He therefore moved that some dark night it be rooted up and cast into the sea. It would be no harm if the bones of the pilgrim fathers were cast in with it.

Mr. Grimbigot seconded the motion. The Know Nothing party could not expect the American people to act with sufficient animosity against foreigners till they had forgotten their ancestry. History must be pruned and tradition suppressed. For his part, he disliked to enter an old church, or read an inscription in an ancient grave-yard. Any link which connected the past with the present, the living with the dead, or America with Europe, he was opposed to. He thought it best, while prosecuting the development of bigotry and persecution, that every association calculated to disturb the conscience should be avoided.

The motion was carried.

The president then rose and hoped the members would be present at the next meeting, as there was much business to be laid before them. He then imitated the crow of a rooster, upon which the meeting immediately broke up.

For the Standard.

MOUNT AIRY, N. C., June 30, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me space in your columns to notice the discussions in this county, between Messrs Scales and Puryear.

Col. Puryear makes a labored attempt to justify his vote on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and declares that he was right—that Messrs. Badger and Kerr were wrong—that he would again give the same vote, and that he does not care whether his constituents like it or not. Let that be remembered.

He goes the Know Nothing platform, oaths and all; says he would support a Know Nothing Democrat in preference to a Whig—aye, even if it were Henry Clay himself. Yet he says he is a good Whig—the same Whig he has always been—has changed in *no respect*. Can honest Whigs be gulled by such stuff as this?

Mr. Scales shows, and that most conclusively to an unprejudiced mind, that Mr. Puryear, in voting against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, not only deserted the South, not only proved recreant to the trust confided to him, but stood shoulder to shoulder, cheek by jowl with Giddings, Wade, Chase & Co., in a war upon our dearest and most cherished rights. Nay, so much is he embittered against Geo. E. Badger—a man who has long been an ornament to the Whig party, whose rare intellectual powers, and whose devotion to Southern rights we all admire—that in response to a question put to him by Mr. Scales whether, if he had been in the last Legislature, he would have voted for Mr. Badgar for U. S. Senator, he said it was *exceedingly doubtful*. Whigs of the 6th District, recollect this; recollect that Mr. Badger voted for the Nebraska bill, and for *that* Mr. P. condemns him.

Mr. Scales asks Mr. Puryear why it is, if he endorses the Know Nothing platform, would not hesitate to take their oaths, and believes the salvation of the Union depends upon their success, that he does not join them? And pray, Messrs. Editors, what do you suppose is his answer! Because it might be said he was fishing for votes. But Mr. Scales asserts and defies contradiction, that out of about 85 delegates in the convention that nominated Col. Puryear, 70 were Know Nothings. Yet he will not join it for fear it might be said he was fishing for K. N. votes! He is the K. N. candidate, and by such miserable duplicity thinks he will get the votes of honest whigs who do not belong to the dark-lantern party.

Mr. Scales shows that the Know Nothing platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, may be made to mean any thing—may be used as a trap to catch *foreign votes;* for what is meant by an "essential modification of the naturalization laws"? Does it mean to increase the term to 21 years, or does it mean to decrease it to 1 year as Gen. Scott wished to do? As his competitor voted for and advocated the election of Gen. Scott, it must mean the latter.

Mr. Scales, in a most forcible, convincing, and eloquent manner, points out the proscriptive, intolerant spirit that actuates the members of this party; that such oath-bound political organizations are at war with republican institutions; that they tend to the destruction of our liberties, and calls upon his countrymen, by all they hold dear, and in the name of their country, of their liberty, and of their God, to strike down men who, for the sake of getting into power, would crush out the vital principles of the freest and best government on earth!

The Democracy may well be proud of their standard-bearer. Wherever he goes he kindles an enthusiam that we have never seen animate them before. Let the people exert themselves, and we will no longer be represented by a man who deserts our rights, who herds with abolitionists, and who obeys the behests of midnight cabals.

SURRY.

For the Standard.

CHAPEL HILL, July 4th, 1855.

DEAR STANDARD: The Sabbath of our country's freedom, redolent as when the angel of mercy first proclaimed to a youthful nation the glad tidings of political independence, passes not unsung over the classic groves and happy homes of Chapel Hill; for while I thus hold silent communion with thee, the fearless and uncompromising exponent of Southern Democratic faith, the welkin rings with shouts of grateful multitudes—who gathered from the Democratic dingles and picturesque dells of old Orange, where the cottage, or the mansion, sanctifies the ground with the name of "home," and where the ploughshare gleams, for the nonce, idly in the morning ray, and the "careworn horse set free" rejoices too in a holiday—bow down before the God of freedom beneath the shadows of our noble oaks, and lift to heaven the incense of praise from a people's heart, big with the memory of the glorious past.

It is, sir, neither my aim nor my inclination to give your readers a transcript of the proceedings of this morning in all the critic-daring style or minutiæ-loving formality of modern writers. *This is the Fourth of July*, and I claim for correspondents, on this day, a portion of that liberty which is peculiarly its own in the more ostensible affairs of life. Presuming that the boon is granted, I will take a rapid glance at our village "Fourth" *par excellence.*

Whether, as some suppose, nature sympathizes with a nation's mirth or mourning, I shall leave to more dignified heads to determine; but, Certes, it has ever appeared to me that the ever changing loveliness of the external world, the exquisite variety of landscape or of sky—even the glancing sheen and transient ripple of the lake or rivulet appears more beautiful, more clothed in the sweet simplicity of heaven's creative hand on a day like this, when every breeze that whispers by is laden with the aroma of patriotism, or fresh from kissing brows bared to the memory of the illustrious dead. We know, too, that there lives not a man beneath the blue zone of our blessed land, who on this day looks out upon his spreading fields of bending grain, or in upon his little garden and pleasant cot, and as he looks feels not the smile of joy light up his face, and the calm of sweet content dawn on his soul, and appreciates not the noble deeds of those whose festival he commemorates. This may be the season which made us think this morning's sunrise so truly, so unsurpassably beautiful, and which added to the feast of our morning's enjoyment.

At an early hour vehicles "of various and divers kinds" laden with the youth, beauty and stamina of Orange, poured into our peaceful village, adding to its quota of the fair and intelligent, already on the *qui vive* to sustain their deserved reputation for urbanity and warm hospitality; and soon in response to "the sound of the church going bell" whose inviting tones pealed merrily among the venerable trees of the 'Campus' from the solitary tower, the revered and ancient Chapel embraced within its walls an auditory of the *elite* of our vicinage. Shortly after the audience was seated, a procession, consisting of the members of an Odd Fellows Lodge, located at this place, in full regalia, and making a fine appearance, headed by Professor Mitchell and the Orator of the day, and accompanied by a rather martial band of sable musicians from our sister town of Greensborough (and here we would hint that our sister make her sable disciples of Apollo *keep better time,*) entered the Chapel. The Marshal read the programme of the day, and the gentlemen appointed to read the "Mecklenburg Declaration" and the "Declaration of Independence" having done so, he introduced H. M. Willis, Esq., of San Francisco, California, as the orator of the day. Mr. Willis delivered a glowing and patriotic address, touching on the various points of interest elicited by the occasion, and for nearly an hour entertained the audience with a terse and eloquent speech. He was repeatedly applauded. Mr. W. was followed by our esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. Closs, who as the representative and defender of the benevolent principles of the order of Odd Fellowship, and as their (the Odd Fellows) champion in the good cause by "especial request," delivered a very able oration, sparkling here and there with shy veins of wit; and faithfully defended the banner, on which is inscribed the noble trio "Friendship, Love and Truth," from the attacks of the ignorant, or the aspersions of the bigotted.

A meeting like this must ever be dear to all lovers of true freedom. How vastly different the American character appears under the auspicious smiles of brotherhood, met together to forget in the sacredness of the cause which called them together, the paltry, selfish, narrowminded dogmas and tenets of party, to that it assumes when blinded by fanaticism, or stimulated by a desire to clutch the *opima spolia,* it developes itself under the cloudy canopy of night in the secret room, to stigmatize and proscribe its fellow man because he dared to exercise the privilege of an American citizen to believe as his heart directed. Thank heaven that men have learned better—that the people, who are always honest, and though led astray for a while invariably return to their true standard and visit the heads of the deceitful guides with deserved contempt, have awakened to their real interest, cast off the political incubus and stand forth again in great strength, the worthy guardians of the noble principles of civil and religious liberty. The monster, that for a while disturbed the purity of our social and political waters is no more; with the celebration of the anniversary of that birth-day of liberty, came back the healthful truths, inculcated and fought for by the mixed band of native and foreign patriots, without whose union it never could have been accomplished; and Americans felt again the warm pulse of the days of '76, before whose genial beam the cold, repulsive, unpatriotic creed of "Know Nothing*ism*" dissolved as ice before the rays of spring.

May each consecutive year find our lovely and beloved land, not only striding onward in the colossal course of intelligent progress, but the possessor of men fearless and faithful as the little band of farmers, mechanics, and traders, who this day seventy-nine years ago proclaimed to the world that ours, at least, should be the home of the free.

The "exercises of the occasion" finished, the procession again formed and marched in order—the band playing "Hail Columbia!"—through the Campus, and each person returned to his home edified and delighted with the *tout ensemble* of the affair.

Respectfully, CLIO.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It appears that Know Nothingism has excited the minds of the people to a considerable extent, and I am sorry that the dark veil of such an ism has ever blinded a portion of the people or rather the democrats in the county of Nash, who have been lead off by misrepresentations to follow those blind conductors at a late hour in the night to the place called I don't know, where this new party meet to devise means and adopt secret plans by which they may destroy that union, which has so long prevailed with the democratic party. I have had some connexion with that party, though I blush when I think of it, that I have ever belonged to a party of which I was ashamed to openly avow myself a member. But when I reflect over what I believe to be the secret aim of that party and what will soon be the result, I can exult over the strength they will add to the democratic party of the return of all the true democrats, who have been deceived, and who will hereafter treat all isms with contempt that are gotten up by the whigs and abolitionist at the North. Col. Ruffin addressed the citizens at Joyner's Depot on Saturday the 30th of June in an able manner, which did honor to himself and the cause of Democracy. There has been a council of this new party established there, which has deceived a few of the Democrats in that vicinity by hearing one S. who is a daily reader of the Know Nothing papers denounce Franklin Pierce and the Democratic party. I was pleased to hear a good number of them at the close of the Col's speech say they intended to withdraw immediately, and never visit one of the dens again. Others seemed to be angry, and said the party had been misrepresented, but they knew that such was not the case.

They know the wrong, but still they do it;
They know the right, but don't pursue it.

Col. Ruffin told them that he had been informed that the Know Nothings would not let him speak on that occasion, and if such was the case to, come on he did not fear them; that he was in a free country, and should speak his sentiments in regard to this new party without any fear of being interrupetd. It was rumored that Henry W. Miller Esq. would be there to reply to the Col. but he did not make his appearance. The Know Nothings of that place, as I was informed by one of them, had invited Miller to be there without fail, that there was a large council there, and if some person of decided ability did not reply to the able anticipated speech of Ruffin, the probability was that he would make a considerable fall off in their ranks. Mr. Miller must by this time have become tired of receiving letters from the Know Nothings in the upper portion of that district to reply to the able speeches of Col. Ruffin, for he seems to be the only man they can think of who is able to defend them in their wickedness, and make smooth the rugged paths the poor fellows have to travel at a late hour in the night, to attend their secret meetings. There are no fears entertained but what Ruffin will get a large majority over his competitor, The Rev. Mr. Lathem, who was nominated last week, as I understand, between midnight and day, in the town of Washington. I hope soon to have the pleasurs of sending you a handsome list of subscribers from those who have withdrawn from the Know Nothings, and who desire to be received back again into the Democratic fold, and ask pardon of the Democrats for the misguided step that was taken at a late hour in the night, when all true Democrats were fast asleep.

VICKSVILLE, Nash Co., July 2nd, 1855.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Candidates for this Congressional District, the Hon. Richard C. Puryear and Alfred M. Scales, Esq., addressed the people at Tom's Creek on the 26th instant. Mr Scales made an able and eloquent appeal to the people in regard to Mr. Puryear's course on the Kansas Nebraska bill; he placed the Colonel side by side, shoulder to shoulder and arm in arm with such abolitionists as Giddings, Wade, Sumner and others, and made him feel that not only the Democracy but all the old-fashioned Henry Clay Whigs in this County at least are out and out against him and his abolition allies. Mr. Puryear attempted, in a weak and dejected manner to justify the vote—said that such men as George E. Badger and John Kerr were not to be his political sign-posts, and that shortly after the vote was taken upon the bill, that both Mr. Kerr and Mr. Badger came to him and expressed deep regret that the bill had been introduced, and that they were truly sorry that they had supported it. (What say you, Mr. Kerr, to this? Did you, in deep sorrow, apologise to Mr. Puryear in the manner which he represents you to have done?) The facts speak for themselves.

Mr. Puryear advocates the Know-Nothing doctrine most ardently, and claimed almost to have been the originator of these principles. One of the Know-Nothings was heard to say that Puryear was a better one than the party desired at this time.

Mr. Puryear, while speaking of the Know-Nothing doctrine, was catechised by his opponent, whether, if a good Henry Clay whig, even Clay himself, was running for office, and a red mouthed Know-Nothing democrat, which would he choose of the two? Mr. Puryear said that he would vote for the Know-Nothing democrat. What say *you,* Henry Clay whigs, who are honest in your principles, and who are opposed to secret oath-bound societies?

Mr. Scales is winning golden opinions in this District, and will be elected by a handsome majority.

TOM'S CREEK.

SILOAM, Surry, June 30, 1845.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In looking over the Fayetteville Argus of the 9th inst., I find an editorial which no doubt made some of the followers of "Samivil" laugh. Mr. Cameron, after abusing Mr. Kerr at a terrible rate, strikes out on a new vein of music, and propounds the following question: "Have not he and Thomas L. Clingman been like Jonathan and Saul—lovely and pleasant together?" What a wonderful discovery—what an allwise foreseeing man!! How in the world did you find that out, Mr. Cameron? Did Samivil bring the news, or did you merely guess it was so? As the editor is so very particular about orderly walking now-a-days, I wish to look into some of his past conduct. If it be an unpardonable sin for Mr. Kerr to keep company with T. L. Clingman, how much less unpardonable do you think it is for you to keep company with David Reid—the gentleman you were seen walking with down Hay Street on the 5th of the present month? Now, Mr. Cameron, if you can tell, in any fair way, why Mr. Kerr is not as much justifiable in walking with T. L. Clingman as you are with David Reid, I should like to hear it. Come out Mr. Cameron and tell the truth—never disown your brother, if you did once abuse him; for all is right now.

CHATHAM.

For the Standard.

INFORMATION WANTED!

The people want to Know:

The exact period of time, when the Hon. K. Rayner became filled with that "Disgust for the wild hunt after office, which characterizes the age?" (Was it after Mr. Miller addressed him *the few lines,* which appeared in the Register?)

The people want to Know:

If Mr. Rayner would under any possible combination of circumstances, accept the office of President of the United States, if the same were tendered to him?

The people want to Know:

If Mr. Rayner is still, as he always has been, for excluding native North Carolinians who have not fifty acres of land, from voting for Senators? Is he, and his followers against free suffrage, or not? If not, *when did they change* on *that question?*

The people want to Know:

If Mr. Miller endorses ALL of Mr. Rayner's speech, delivered in Raleigh on the night of the 27th of June? And if there is a man, woman or child who heard that speech, that believes Mr. Rayner stands now upon the same platform as he did in 1835?

The people want to Know:

What works on theology Mr. Rayner has studied since 1835, which so thoroughly convinced him of the error he labored under at that time? And when was it he became convinced that a "second reformation" was necessary, and that he and his "brethren" were the men to carry it on?

The people would further like to be informed:

When the "Register" is going to hoist the name of James B. Shepard at its mast-head. Is the editor ashamed of his candidate?

They want to Know:

If the "little twinkler" is in favor of the "relief bill"?

They want to Know:

If Mr. Shepard is one of those, whose names are recorded among the archives of the "dark lanterns," *as one who never sought office?* And if Mr. Shepard thinks, that they would have nominated *him,* if there had been the slightest possible hope of the election of their candidate?

Reliable information on these points will be thankfully received by a

VOTER.

THE "ESTABLISHED" CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—Either we underrate the patience of the country, or the Established Church overrates it. While every governmental organization may be said to tremble in anticipation of an overhauling—retrench its arrogance, and mitigate the offensiveness of its pretensions—while every other religious ministry devotes its best energies and employs its most persuasive arts to conciliate the good will of the masses, and thereby conduce to their moral welfare—the State Church—the Church whose claim to be deemed the People's Church is the most effective in securing its toleration as an establishment, the Church that is endowed with wealth such as no other Church throughout the entire world possesses in any corresponding degree, must advance its most offensive claims, and outrage humanity, and sense, by the prosecution of industrious individuals, for the recovery of amounts too small to be refused save for conscience' sake? Does the establishment think this is to be permitted to go on?

Just let our readers take the following case as an illustration of what we mean. It is by no means the only one, nor the worst we have heard of during the last year; but it is the latest that has come before us, and on that account we have selected it. The scene is in Cornwall; the victim, a cottager; the sum sought, fifteenpence; and the claim, church rates. Now, on the face of it, a claim for church rates on a poor cottager has an ugly look with it not at all consonant with the obligations of a National Church; but an attempt to enforce such a claim, when the money, whether owing to conscientious scruples or to poverty, is not forthcoming, is really shocking; every religious feeling is outraged by it, and yet such an attempt at enforcement took place in this instance. The church warden got two magistrates to issue a warrant of distress on the recusant cottager for fifteenpence; and let the reader mark it—ten shillings more for the church warden as his reasonable costs and charges. The warrant was executed; the goods, valued at thirty five shillings, were seized, carried off and sold. The account then ran:

Rate	1s. 3d.
Churchwarden's costs	10s. 0d.
Constable's charges	7s. 6d.
Total	18s. 9d.
Goods sold for	18s. 0d.
Deficiency	0s. 9d.

Thirty-five shillings worth of goods seized and sold for an unrighteous claim of fifteenpence—and Mother Church gains sixpence, and the victim is still ninepence in debt. We don't mean to say anything against the churchwarden. No doubt he followed the dictates of an elevated nature—far removed from pity, or any other little weakness of humanity, or had never an old coat in his wardrobe, to pawn for the occasion.

But we really have something to say to the Bench of Bishops. We would ask their Right Reverend Lordships if this is quite the sort of thing, the toleration of which can add dignity to the lawn and stability to the establishment? Passing hopelessly from them, we would appeal on higher considerations to good men of all creeds, and say—is it not your duty to put a stop to such proceedings—proceedings that sap all respect for religion in the minds of the masses, which become cognizant of them, and convert what should be a powerful engine of morality into a deadly and wide spread snare? Thirty-five shillings worth of goods seized and sold for a rate of fifteen pence, and the poor cottager whose modest dwelling has been gutted, still 9d. in debt. A fatality surely attends the establishment.

London Sun.

USE COPPERAS.—The papers are everywhere urging the free use of copperas as a disinfecting agent. It is a cheap article, costing only three cents per pound, and can be found at the druggists, and many of the larger grocery stores. A couple of pounds may be dissolved in ten quarts of hot water, and the solution poured into sinks, gutters, cess-pools, and all other filthy places, with good effect. We advise all housekeepers to purchase five, ten or fifteen pounds, and make a free use of it as above recommended. Cholera or no cholera, their dwellings and out-buildings will contain a purer atmosphere after the use of copperas.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C.,
June 30th, 1855.

To the Clerk of the County Court of ——— County:

SIR: The chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of Edgecomb county, called my attention to the fact that the Laws of the last Assembly, creating the new county of Wilson, contained no express provision for the organization of the Common School system in said county. It was also intimated that the County Court of Wilson, not believing itself to have the power, under the general law, of organizing the school machinery in said county—at least being so advised—did not appoint a Board of County Superintendents; and on this state of facts the Superintendents of Edgecombe County wished to know my opinion as to their powers and duties with respect to the school Districts in Wilson, taken from the territory of Edgecomb.

My opinions were given; but as the subject is one of grave importance and of general interest, I desired the Superintendents of Edgecomb to suspend action until I could get the opinions also of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. These unanimously concurred in the views I had expressed, and the result was communicated to the chairman of the Superintendents of Edgecomb; and since these occurrences I have seen by the Acts of the last Assembly, now in print, that the counties of Jackson, Wilson, Harnett and Polk were all created by similar laws, while the supplemental acts providing for their political organization make no allusion to the Common Schools. Thus twelve other counties are directly interested in the opinions communicated to Edgecomb; while in times past this very subject has caused some trouble and given rise to contradictory precedents, and may still cause embarrassments in the future, if some general and uniform policy is not adopted.

It is to be hoped that to prevent the posibility of disputes and differences, the Legislature will pass some general act upon the subject; and at the proper time I will communicate to the officers of the Schools my views in relation to this and to some other proposed additions to and amendment of the Laws in regard to Common Schools. In the mean time, to assist as much as possible in preventing confusion, the result of the views entertained by the Literary Board, and by myself, upon the points sent up from Edgecombe are hereby communicated to the officers of your county, and will also be made public.

1. Since the decision of the County Court of Wilson, that it had not power to appont Superintendents of Common Schools, it was not deemed necessary, in this case, to express an opinon upon the application to new counties of the 1st. Sect. of the 95th chapter of the Acts of 1848-49, found in my pamphlet compilation of the School Laws on page 13th, Sec. 1. and re-enacted in the 23d Sec. of the 27th chapter of the acts of the last Assembly.

We incline to the opinion, however, that in new counties, invested by the acts creating and organising them with "the rights, priveliges and immunities of other counties of the State," and among these with the right of holding by the existing justices, County Courts, that "shall possess and exercise the same powers, authority and jurisdiction as are possessed and exercised by other County Courts in this State," the county Courts, at the proper time, with the requisite number of magistrates in attendance, have power to appoint Superintendents of Common Schools for their respective counties.

2. We do not wish to disturb the decision of any county which thinks differently on this point; but even in such cases we are decidedly of opinion that there is no necessity for stopping the Common Schools in these counties, while urgent considerations connected with the public good, demand that they should go on.

3. In such cases the Superintendents of those old counties from which the new ones are taken, should, until the meeting of the next Assembly, continue to exercise jurisdiction over the school Districts in these latter, taken from the former counties, considering the divided Districts as one, and allowing the parts of the divided Districts to act together until the meeting of the next Assembly.

4. It is recommended that the Superintendents of the old counties do not undertake to re-model, or permanently to re-arrange the Districts of the new counties, leaving this to be done hereafter, by their own Superintendents, acting at once for the whole county, and of course better able to consult the convenience of all its parts. The present arrangement is only to meet a temporary exigency, and the Superintendents of the old counties will only make such alterations or modifications of the Districts taken from the territory of their respective counties, as the present manifest interest of the public demands.

5. Wherever the Superintendents of the old counties exercise jurisdiction over the school Districts in the new counties, those wishing to teach in these new counties, must obtain certificates from the Examining Committiees of those counties from which the Districts in which they wish to teach were taken.

6. All that is said of the jurisdiction of the *Superintendents* of the old counties, in parts of the new ones applies, of course, to the *Chairmen* of the Boards of Superintendents; and when these latter make their annual returns to me they can distinguish between the Districts in their own counties, and those cut off, putting the latter to themselves under a distinct caption, but otherwise reported like the former. You will please hand this to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of your county, to be laid before the Board at an early day; and if there is no Board, to the Chairman of the County Court, to be communicated to the Magistrates.

With much respect, I am yours &c.

C. H. WILEY,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

P. S. As a fact having the force of an argument in favor of the view that it does not require special legislation to authorise the counties created by the Acts of the last Assembly to organize the Common School machinery within their limits, I would state *that all the law in regard to this school system was re-enacted at the same session of Assembly;* and among other provisions "the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties," at a certain term, are to elect Superintendents of Common Schools, &c. &c.

Still, as the system can be managed in the manner above suggested, without having at present, distinct Boards in the new counties, it is not desired to induce the Court of any County to act against its own sense of what is the proper construction of law, especially as all doubts can be cleared in a short time, by a new enactment.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—From the abstract of operations in the Executive Departments published by the Washington Union, we copy the following:

DELIVERY OF LETTERS, &c.—We understand frequent complaints against the department grow out of the fact that postmasters too often, trusting only to their memories, tell persons there is no mail matter for them when a subsequent examination proves that there was. If postmasters would adhere strictly to the rule of making a personal search every time letters and papers are inquired for, there would be more despatch in their delivery.

POSTMASTERS' ASSISTANTS TO BE SWORN.—Postmasters at small offices, we learn, are too much in the habit of permitting incompetent members of their families, and other persons in their employ, (none of them being sworn, as required by law,) to change the mails, and to perform all the other duties pertaining to their offices. None but sworn assistants should be allowed to have access to the mails.

LOANING NEWSPAPERS.—Subscribers to newspapers make complaint of the non-arrival of their papers, and in some instances intimate that the loss is occasioned by the fact of the postmaster loaning to his neighbors the papers of others for perusal. The papers fail to be returned to their proper place, and hence the dissatisfaction. Postmasters are strictly forbidden to loan newspapers that are in their office for delivery.

CABBAGES FOR COWS.—The editor of the *Agricultural Gazette* (Eng) estimates one acre of cabbages to be worth three acres of turnips for cows. He recommends sowing seeds in beds, either in autumn or spring, and transplanting toward the end of May, at the rate of 8,000 plants to the acre. One pound of seed will produce about 2,400 plants.—[*Country Gentleman.*

TO PREVENT BOTS IN HORSES.—A person of much experience in veterinary science is never troubled with this disease in his horses. His simple practice during the fall months is to keep a greasy cloth in the stable, and once a week rub with it such parts of the animal as may have been attacked by the nitfly. Grease destroys and prevents the eggs from hatching.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
July 10th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 11th of August next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:

$90,000, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$15,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $129,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.

If these bonds are not all sold on that day, the advertisement will continue until the 1st September, and if all not then held, it will be continued until the 15th September.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.

Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.

They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 10, 1855. 66—td.

WANTED, BY A NATIVE OF N. C., WHO IS a graduate of a Southern College and has had some experience as a teacher, a situation in an academy or private school. Address, D. E. Jordan, Roxboro', Person county, N. C., and state terms &c. The highest recommendations will be given.

July 7, 1855. 66—3tpd.

CHAPEL HILL.—THE UNDERSIGNED returns his thanks for past patronage, and takes this opportunity of announcing to his friends that his line of hacks from Chapel Hill to Durham's station will, as heretofore, run in connection with the cars at that point, leaving Durham's immediately upon the arrival of the cars from the east and arriving at Chapel Hill daily at 10 o'clock, A. M. This is the nearest point from R. R. by 4 miles to C. H. He has the pleasure to state that he has made vast improvements in his line of hacks, by adding new and repairing old ones, and also by *reducing the fare. There will always be at Durham's extra hacks to accommodate any number of passengers.*

J. H. WATSON.

July 5, 1855. 66—3t.

MATRIMONIAL.—MADEMOISELLE CECILE LAFLEUR late of Paris and St. Petersburg, Professor of Autography (or the translation of character from hand-writing) and Spiritual Writting medium, tenders her services to the sentimental and romantic, as well as an appreciating public generally, as an infallible channel whereby their fate in life may be veraciously exposed. Love affairs amicably adjusted, and their own or the character of their admirers faithfully portrayed. Correct signatures must be invariably sent, and confidence may be expected. Fee 50 cents. Address "Mademoiselle Cecile Lafleur," Richmond Va.

July 6, 1855. 1082—2tpd

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DELIVERING ONE or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Live Oak,*" and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bill when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING!

A Mass Meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings will be held in Raleigh, on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1855. Ample preparations will be made in the way of barbecue and refreshments; and distinguished and able speakers will be present and address the people.

Democrats, anti-Know Nothings, and the people generally are invited to attend.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
Prest. Wake Dem. Club.

A. D. TUMBRO, *Secretary.*

☞ There will be a Democratic meeting at Stalling's Depot, in Johnston County, on Thursday, the 19th instant. Speeches will be delivered by L. B. Sanders, B. H. Tomlinson, Esqs., and others.

Mr. Shepard--Internal Improvements--the Revenue Law, &c.

We learn that Mr. Shepard, the dark-lantern candidate for Congress in this District, is endeavoring to make capital out of the revenue law passed by the last Legislature, *and by opposing and denouncing Internal Improvements!* We do not see what a candidate for Congress has to do with such subjects; but Mr. Shepard has brought them forward as his issues, and we therefore refer to them, as we learn Mr. Branch has done, by way of protest and explanation.

Mr. Shepard, we learn, charges that Mr. Graves, Mr. Dobbin, the "Standard" newspaper, and others, deserted Democratic doctrine in 1848 when they advocated the Central Railroad and other schemes of Internal Improvement; that the Raleigh and Gaston Road has cost the State an immense sum of money; that the present high taxes are the result of an improper and extravagant system of improvements, he maintaining that the State ought to have no connection with internal improvements; that the revenue law was passed by a *Democratic* Legislature; and that *he* has been right all along with reference to these matters, and those who differ with him, wrong. If these declarations of opinion be true, why has Mr. Shepard been so long silent? Why this sudden rousing from a seven year's nap? Does he not know—do we not all know, that the revenue law was not a party measure?—that it was voted for and passed by both Whigs and Democrats? Why, what would Mr. Shepard himself have done? *Would he have repudiated the debts of the State?* We suppose he would not. Wherefore, then, this outcry against the revenue law? We ask attention, in connection with this matter, to the following facts: In 1848 a Democratic State Convention was held in this place, of which Mr. Shepard was a member; and, *as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Shepard reported the following Resolution*, among others:

"*Resolved*, That when the Whig party first obtained power in North Carolina our State was free of debt; that by their unwise, extravagant, or injudicious use of the public monies she has become involved in debt; and that this same party, with a full knowledge of the fact, in the last Legislature shrunk from meeting the danger face to face, and from providing a system gradually to relieve the Treasury from its present and prospective indebtedness."

Seven years ago, it appears, Mr. Shepard complained that the Whig party had failed to pass a tax-bill "gradually to relieve the Treasury from its present and prospective indebtedness"—and he charged that the responsibility for the State debt was on the Whigs; now he denounces a *Democratic* Assembly for "providing a system" to pay the State debt, and declares that members of the party with which he formerly acted, are responsible for this indebtedness! Why, what consistency is this! Seven years ago it was highly important that a revenue law should be passed, and the Whigs were censured for not passing it; now, that it has been passed, he blames the Democrats for it, and declares they did it.

This is one specimen of Mr. Shepard's tactics, or tricks, to obtain votes. This is the course he pursues *in sections where Internal Improvements and the revenue law are supposed to be unpopular*—just as, in Granville and Warren, he attempted to ride behind Mr. Venable, and to avail himself of that gentleman's popularity in those Counties. By the way, Mr. Shepard's professions of attachment and respect for Mr. Venable are worth nothing. If that gentleman had been the nominee of the Franklinton Convention, he would have opposed him as he is opposing Mr. Branch; and he would have been beaten, just as Mr. Branch will beat him. And if he, Mr. Shepard, had been nominated at Franklinton he would have taken the field as the Democratic candidate; and he would have been to-day in the service, not of the "dead" Democratic party of which he so contemptuously speaks, but of that old party, alive and full of energy and power, and dealing his blows right and left on the very dark-lanterns who are now defending and supporting him. *This may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true. Know Nothings and Whigs may vote accordingly.*

The course of Mr. Branch upon these, as upon all public questions, is in proud contrast with that of Mr. Shepard. He did not seek, but on the contrary endeavored to avoid his nomination. It came to him unsought, as the voluntary offering of the friends of all the gentlemen whose names had been brought forward; and he accepted it as a matter of duty to the cause. No one can, with even the semblance of truth, charge him with indirection, with evasions, with appeals based on prejudice or mere passion, or with demagogueism before the people. Strong in the soundness and justice of his cause, and full of confidence in the good sense and discriminating judgments of the people, he relies alone upon facts and reason as his weapons. He never descends to the tricks of advocating very moderately in one locality and very strongly in another the same view of a public question, or of denouncing certain men here and certain measures there merely for effect. Nor does he, while he entertains all due respect for the public men of the District, deem it either proper or in consonance with the position he occupies, to attach himself to their coat-tails, in the hope thereby of being swung into place; but being the Democratic candidate, freely and honorably nominated, he acts as such on all occasions, and invites the whole party of the District to make common cause with him, as they did by their delegates at Franklinton, against the opposition. We learn that his replies to Mr. Shepard in relation to Internal Improvements and the revenue law, were positively overwhelming. Mr. Shepard will lose, as he deserves to lose by such a course. What say the Internal Improvement men of the District? *He* is attempting to make the issue—*he* is lugging it in, where it does not properly belong. *Are the friends of the Central and Gaston Roads prepared to endorse his course?*

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Congress has power to "establish a uniform rule of naturalization" throughout the United States; but no power to prescribe the qualifications of voters in the States—for it is expressly declared, in article first, section second, of the Constitution, that the voters "in each State" for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, "shall have the qualifications requisite for electors [voters] of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." The power, therefore, to say who shall vote has been expressly reserved to the States. The objects of naturalization are, first, to enable foreigners to acquire, hold, and transmit property; secondly, to give them, being thus naturalized, the same privileges in all the States, and thus secure the "uniformity" in this respect provided for in the Constitution—for it is known that under the old Confederation, each State had the power to naturalize, and this led to confusion and to conflicts as between the States, which the grant of power to Congress to act for all the States, was intended to remedy; and thirdly, as the result of this, the alligiance of the person naturalized is transferred to this country, and he becomes, in law and in truth, a citizen, liable to the common burdens and equally interested with natives born in the promotion of the general good and in the preservation of the common liberties.

The first naturalization law was approved March 26th, 1790, by Gen. Washington. This law authorized the naturalization of foreigners within *two* years after their emigration to the United States. In 1795 another law was passed, also approved by Gen. Washington, extending the time to *five* years; and this act of 1795 provided substantially as follows:

"That any alien being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions and not otherwise: First—He shall have declared on oath, or affirmation, before the Supreme, Superior, District, or Circuit Court of some of the States, or of the Territories north-west or south of the river Ohio, or a circuit, or district court of the United States, three years at least before his admission, that it was *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof such alien may at the time be a citizen or subject. Second—He shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath, or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory, where such court is at the time held, one year at least; that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name the prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court. Third—The court admitting such aliens shall be satisfied that he has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States five years; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

In 1798, under federal John Adams, this law was changed, and the time extended to *fourteen* years; and under Adams, it will be remembered, the alien and sedition law was also passed. But the Republican party, headed by Jefferson, came into power in 1801; and on the 14th of April, 1802, the Republicans or Democrats in Congress passed an act repealing the act passed under federal John Adams, *thereby restoring the act which had been approved by Gen. Washington*, and the substance of which is given above. Gen. Washington and Mr. Jefferson thought five years long enough; and we presume no one, even in these degenerate times, will venture to question *their* Americanism. The present law, faithfully enforced, is all that ought to be required. To declare, as the Know Nothing leaders insist, that foreigners shall not be capable of holding property until they have resided here twenty-one years, would be to cut off all emigration except that of those who are most worthless, and who care little or nothing about rights as citizens; and such persons would be, *for nearly an age* in our midst, alien towards us, an inferior race, not superior except in color to the free negroes, and would hate property-holders and citizens just in proportion as they were oppressed and kept down. The result of this would be evil, and evil only. The Know Nothing leaders, be it borne in mind, do not propose to prevent emigrants from coming; and the only question therefore is, what should be the policy towards them? We think the present policy the best that could be adopted, and we are for adhering to and rigidly enforcing the law as it now exists. *In this respect the Democrats of the present day stand where Washington and Jefferson stood, in 1795 and 1802; and the Know Nothings occupy the ground occupied by federal John Adams, and by those who advocated and passed the alien and sedition laws.*

MR. RAYNER.

Mr. Rayner is in the habit of denouncing many of his opponents as "small-potato" politicians and as "contemptible pimps of power," &c. Very well. No one, so far as we have heard, feels badly about it; but then, if others are small, surely Mr. Rayner is himself a *big* potato. Mr. Big Potato Rayner threatens through the Register, to address the people of Wake, Franklin, Granville, Warren, and Nash; and that paper "bespeaks for him, in advance, a fair hearing from the just and generous of all parties, in his defence against those who have dragged him into the contest in this District, against his will." Now, Mr. Rayner has "dragged" *himself* into the contest; and he will "drag" himself out about the 3rd of August, badly battered, politically speaking. *Does Mr. Shepard require help?*—What has Mr. Branch done to offend Mr. Rayner? Is it fair to double teams thus upon the Democratic candidate? With the cause Mr. Branch has, he would prove himself an overmatch for both Mr. Shepard and Mr. (B. P.) Rayner; but then a man's physical powers, however good, may be overtasked.

And yet Mr. Rayner, in announcing his purpose thus to double teams on a political adversary, asks for a "*fair hearing from the just and generous!*" Verily, Know Nothing impudence knows no bounds. Justice and generosity are spoken of, and claimed by a man who denounces the President of the United States as a "pimp" and a "wretch," and his Cabinet officers as "seven whipt curs." Slaveholders are to be addressed and *instructed in their duty* by one who deplores the repeal of the Missouri line, and who is the ally of abolitionists!

APPOINTMENTS.

Messrs. Branch and Shepard, the candidates for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Rolesville,	Wake,	July 11
Hayes',	"	" 13
Nashville,	Nash,	" 18
Hilliardston,	"	" 19
Old Fields,	"	" 20
Beulah's	Johnston	" 25
Smithfield,	"	" 26
O'Neals,	"	" 27
Boon Hill,	"	" 28

SIXTH DISTRICT.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Scales and Puryear, candidates for Congress in the Sixth District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Farmington,	Davie,	July 17
Mocksville,	"	" 18
Clemonsville,	Davidson,	" 19
Lexington,	"	" 20
Miller's Store,	"	" 21
Raper's Store,	"	" 23
Kernersville,	Forsythe,	" 24
Wicker's old place,	"	" 25
Madison,	Rockingham,	" 26
Wentworth,	"	" 27
Leaksville,	"	" 28
Reidsville,	"	" 30

MR. RAYNER'S NORTHERN ALLIES.

The Know Nothing State Council of Pennsylvania met at Reading on the 5th instant. We learn from the New York Herald that about two hundred delegates were in attendance. After much wrangling and amid much excitement, the Council adopted the majority or Southern platform of the Philadelphia Convention, with this exception: The twelfth section on the subject of slavery, *was stricken out*, and the minority Resolution of the Philadelphia Convention demanding the re-establishment of the Missouri line, *was inserted in its place.* Thereupon *ten* members seceded, showing but ten out of two hundred who were disposed to do justice to the South. See New York Herald of July 6th.

This, then, is one of Mr. Rayner's "immense brigades." He keeps time with these abolition Know Nothings, by leaving them free, as *his* platform shows he does, to "discuss" the question of slavery, and by denouncing the repeal of the Missouri line as "an outrage"; and he declares that they did not secede from the Philadelphia Convention, but only "manfully and honestly protested"—while his followers here are pro-slavery men, and declare that the abolitionists were kicked out at Philadelphia. Which is right, Mr. Rayner or his followers? The Auburn Council, for example, in Wake County, have returned thanks to Mr. Rayner for his "gallant services" at Philadelphia; they insist, we suppose, that Wilson, Johnston, and the other abolitionists were expelled from the Philadelphia Convention; but Mr. Rayner, who was there, declares they were not, and that he is still acting with them. What say the members of the Auburn and other Councils in this State? If what Mr. Rayner says be true—and they have endorsed him—*then are they the allies of abolitionists?* What explanation can they offer? There is but one explanation, and that is, for every honest man in these Councils forthwith to *come out*, and wash his hands of the dirty business.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Court since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In State v Newsom, Forsythe, affirming the judgment; also in Weatherly v Miller, from Guilford, reversing the judgment and ordering a *venire de novo.*

By PEARSON, J.—In doe ex dem, Newland v Osborne from Alamance, awarding a *venire de novo*; also in doe ex dem, Carroway v Chauncey, from Beaufort, awarding a *venire de novo*; also in State to use of Walker v Wright, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J.—In Shaefer v. Gooding, from Jones, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*; also in Parsley v Hutchins, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment; also in Watkins v Pemberton, from Anson, affirming the judgment of the Superior Court.

THE ADMINISTRATION "DONE FOR."—The resignation of Mr. W. N. Allen, of the *lucrative* office of Postmaster at Weldon, has created much sensation in the old Atlantic States; and we very much fear for the consequences when the intelligence shall have reached California and the Sandwiches. The Administration is "done for," and no mistake. We concur three times over, with our friend of the Wilmington Journal, that "the Cabinet had just as well burst up in a row as not—the thing is up—W. N. Allen don't approve of the Administration."—And further, with the Journal, as follows: "It is put down that, swell as he would, the bull-frog couldn't make himself anything but a bull-frog, and so he burst up out of spite. We have not heard that the genuine bull or ox was particularly affected one way or another. We don't think, after all, that the Administration will feel as bad as you might think for."

☞ Dr. Thomas H. Averitt, formerly member of Congress, was burned to death, at his residence, Halifax, Va., on the 30th June. He was in his library, and had been reading and writing: and it is supposed that, having fallen asleep on his couch, the fire from his pipe ignited his clothing, and when the alarm was given he was found to be so badly burned that he survived but half an hour. He was a man of talents, and of many excellent qualities.

☞ We have received recently several notices of Marriages and Deaths, not accompanied by the names of the writers. We repeat what we have so frequently stated, that such notices will not be published when sent without the name of the writer.

THE ARATOR.—The July number of this valuable Agricultural periodical has been received. Address T. J. Lemay, Esq., Raleigh—price $1 per annum.

☞ We call attention to the professional Card of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in this paper. Mr. Lewis is now permanently located here.

☞ We learn that the next session at the University, Chapel Hill, will commence on Thursday, the 19th instant.

Hon. S. A. Douglas and Postmaster Cook, of Chicago, have presented that city with ten acres of land, valued at $1,000 per acre.

Col. John H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, is expected to arrive in the United States about the 10th proximo, bearing a new treaty with that power, which it is thought here he has by this time negotiated. *N. Y. Herald.*

The Raleigh *Star* denies with much emphasis that Mr. Badger has ever denounced the Know-Nothings or their principles. We really don't know what Mr. Badger may have done or may yet do, but we are certan that the leading Know-Nothings, like Kenneth Rayner, have denounced him and his course in advocating and voting for the Nebraska bill.
Wil. Journal.

AN UNUSUAL SPECTACLE.—Ex-Presidents Van Buren and Fillmore were in the galleries of the House of Commons, in England, on the night of the 5th inst., listening to the debate. On the night of the 7th, Mr. Bright alluded to the fact, and pronounced a high eulogium on the United States of America.

Correspondence of the Standard.

Extracts from letters to the Editors dated as follows:

SMITHFIELD, July 4, 1855.

"I learn from a reliable source that there have been several withdrawals from the Know Nothings here, both Whigs and Democrats; and that others are expected to come out soon."

EDENTON, July 3d.

"Messrs. Shaw and Paine spoke in Chowan twice last week. Shaw, I assure you, is more than a match for Paine. Our friends are aroused, and we are confident of a handsome majority over the dark-lanterns. Give it to Rayner as he deserves; your friends here were much pleased with your remarks in the last Standard in relation to him."

HARNETT Co. June 23d.

"Mr. Reid, the Know Nothing candidate for Congess, has been through Harnett addressing the people. I am decidedly of the opinion that his Whig and Know Nothing friends cannot elect him. The Democracy of this District will give Mr. Reid the Know Nothing grip on the first Thursday in August in such a way that he will not soon forget it. Mr. Winslow makes an excellent impression wherever he goes, and is bound to lead Reid by a large majority. Send us all the information you can, and rake and scrape the dark concern."

SALEM, June 25th.

"Our Democratic friends are wide awake, and will do their full duty for Scales. The enthusiasm is all for him, while it is clear the dark-lanterns are under the weather. It is said there are many high-minded Whigs who cannot stomach Puryear, and who will contribute to Scale's success. Let us look to our glorious principles, to the rights of the South, and, remembering the triumph in old Virginia, press right onward."

ROCKINGHAM, Co., June 30th.

"Go on in the good work of slaying black "Sam." It is the same old coon, with another stripe, only darker than any heretofore. I have never seen the Democrats of this County more determined to do their whole duty than they are now. Scales is acquitting himself remarkably well; and in this County Thomas Settle, Jr. and Dr. Keen will attend the tax-gatherings and address the people. I trust that Kerr, for his noble stand in Congress, will go through."

WELDON, June 25th.

"Every thing is right here. The Democrats are in fine spirits, and expect to return Dr. Shaw by a triumphant majority. The dark-lanterns are losing ground in Halifax. I do not think it possible for them to carry the old Whig vote."

RICHMOND Co., June 23d.

"I fully approve of the course you have pursued in regard to the dark-lantern organization. The Whigs almost unanimously, a few credulous Democrats, and disappointed office-seekers, like James Shepard and David Reid, make up the motley assemblage. I feel well satisfied that if Gen. Scott had been elected President we never should have heard of this new party. They proclaim that they do not interfere with the politics of any one, and yet the very first thing they do is to swear those who join them to vote for their nominees for office."

HERTFORD Co., June 25th.

"Know-Nothingism, it is believed, is taking a retrograde course in this section—our friends see the tail of the old mouser sticking out too plainly from beneath the coat of meal. The reaction must be very destructive to federal whiggery."

NASHVILLE, July 3d.

"The K. N's in this county are as dead as a herring. I am informed there are but three belonging to the Council at this place. Shepard will not get more than one hundred votes in Nash. Come down to the speaking here on the 18th—we expect to have a good turn out."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Terrible fighting—the Allies repulsed with great Slaughter—Sabastopol not taken—Cotton market dull.

Halifax, N. S., July, 5, A. M.—The Royal Mail Steamship America, Capt. Lang from Liverpool, at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, and sailed shortly after for Boston where she will be due at an early hour on Friday morning.

DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES—TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

The allies have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The most sinister rumors prevail in regard to the transaction. By some accounts the English loss is set down at four thousand men, but the report is believed to be much exaggerated.

The Moniteur announces that the government has received two dispatches from Gen. Pelisser—the first dated the 17th, informs of operations concerted between the General and his allies, and that the Turks and Chasseurs made a reconnoisance towards Aitodar, Gen. Bosquet occupying the Tehernava.

Private accounts published in the London Standard say the loss of the British officers in killed and wounded amounts to no loss than seventy. Among the killed are General Sir J. Campoell, Col. Yea and Col. Shadforth. From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct, the loss in killed and wounded of the British alone, amounts to very little short of 4,000.

The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. There is reason to fear that the loss has been very great, but Lord Palmerston said last night no additional information had arrived. The allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion they recaptured the Mamelon Tower.

Pelissier is exceedingly savage against the telegraphic messages Napoleon sends him. He is reported to have recently replied that when any thing occurs he will let the Emperor know, but that he has not time to act as a telegraphic operator. This according to rumor, accounts for the recent absence of news in the Moniteur.

COMMERCIAL ADVICES.

Liverpool, June 23.—Cotton—Brown & Shipley state that the offerings are in excess of the demand. Sales of the week 24,400 bales, of which speculators took 3,800 and exporters 900. The market had been dull at a decline of ¼d on lower qualities, and 3,16d on midding qualities. The quotations are Orleans Fair 7¼d; Orleans Middling 4¼d; Upland Fair 7d; Upland Middling 6⅞d. On Friday there were sales of 4,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000; closing dull at 7 for Mobile Fair, 6⅞ for Middling, 5⅞a6⅛ for ordinary good, and 5¾a5¼ for inferior. The stock in port is 555,000 bales, of which 372,500 is American.

Breadstuffs—Brown & Shipley state that the weather has been favorable, and that breadstuffs generally are unchanged, with the exception of corn, which has declined 1s 6d.

JONES' SPRINGS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of these well established waters our paper to-day. The entertainment afforded to guests at Jones' is not surpassed by that of any summer retreat in the Union, whilst the medicinal qualities of the waters have been successfully tested by crowds of visitors for the last fifteen years. It possesses the most comfortable accommodations of any establishment of the kind that it has ever been our fortune to visit, as thousand of others can testify.
Warrenton News.

Commencement at the Oak Ridge, N. C., Academy took place last week. An address was delivered by Hon. John Kerr. Among the addresses delivered by the students was one on the "Field of Thought," by J. C. La Peace, of Chesterfield, Va.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB AT DUNNSVILLE.

A portion of the citizens of Wake County, in the vicinity of Dunnsville, met on Saturday, the 7th inst., at Dunnsville, and organized a Democratic Club.

Mr. J. Hunter was appointed President.

Messrs. P. Dunn, J. O. Jeffreys and R. Hunter were appointed Vice Presidents, and Mr. L. W. Robertson was appointed Secretary.

The house was called to order, and the object of the meeting was then explained by Mr. John O. Jeffreys, after which Mr. J. H. Norwood, of Dunnsville, was called upon for a speech.

The gentleman arose, and after making the usual apologies for new orators, delivered a very fluent and argumentative speech in favor of Democracy; at the conclusion of his speech the old Dunnsville academy rung with applause.

Mr. Belsher, of Ala., was then called upon for a speech. The gentleman arose, and after making a few preliminaries, in which he excused himself from making a regular *speech*, proceeded to make some further explanations of the design of the meeting, and also of the duty of the members, &c., &c.

At the conclusion of Mr. Belsher's remarks, Mr. J. O. Jeffreys moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions by the next meeting, which will be on Friday evening next, at 4 o'clock—carried.

The following committee was then appointed, viz: Messrs. P. Dunn, J. O. Jeffreys, R. Hunter, J. H. Norwood and L. W. Robertson.

A motion was then made to publish the proceedings of the meeting in the Raleigh Standard, through which an invitation is given to all voters of the Democratic and anti-Know Nothing parties to attend on Friday evening next.

The house then adjourned.

L. W. ROBERTSON, *Sec'y.*

THE MARKETS.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore St.

PETERSBURG MARKET.
PETERSBURG, July 6th, 1855.

TOBACCO.—Since our last report the receipts of tobacco have been pretty full for the season. The market continues dull with a farther decline—on some kinds of tobacco the decline is fully $1¼ per 100 lbs., as compared with prices three weeks back. We quote common to medium lugs $5 to $5½; fair to good $5¾ to $6¾; common leaf $7 to $8; middling $8 to $8¾; and fair to very good $8¾ to $12;

WHEAT.—Since our last we have to report sales of the first parcel of new received this season, which brought $2 25 per bushel. It was red May, and was made by Mr. Robt. Rodwell, jr., of Franklin, N. C., and sold by us. We would impress upon planters the great necessity of having their wheat well prepared for market before sending it down. The millers object seriously to damp parcels, especially in the beginning of the season.

CORN.—Receipts light, and prices are some lower—we quote good parcels at $1 05.

COTTON.—Market unsettled, and prices have a downward tendency, with very limited transactions; Sales to-day at 10¾ cts., for prime.

BACON.—Market very active with the prospect that prices will be higher. We quote Baltimore sides 11 to 11¼c., and shoulders 10 to 10½c.

FLOUR.—But little in market, and purchasers are disposed to hold off until the new comes into market. We quote sales in a retail way of superfine $12 a $12½, and family at $13 to $13¼.

HERRINGS.—N. C. No. 1 cut $5, family roe $5 a $5¼ for half barrels.

LARD.—Kegs 12½ a 13¼c.

SALT.—L. P. fine $1 65 a $1 75; G. A. $1 40 a $1 45.

HAY.—$1 62½ a $1 75.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Last sales at 45c.

BEANS.—$1 25 a $1 50 per bushel.

TAR.—We quote at $2 ⅝ a 3 for lots in store.

GUANO.—This article has advanced. Holders demand $53½ per ton for No. 1 Peruvian, at which price some holders refuse to sell. Stock in market light; Mexican is not much wanted. We quote it nominally at $30 @ $35.

NORFOLK MARKET.
REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
NORFOLK, July 7th, 1855.

FLOUR.—The unfavorable accounts from Europe and the nearness of the new crop has given a downward tendency to Flour, tho' the prices here are much higher than in the Northern markets. We quote S. F. $11¼ @ $11¾; Extra $12. Family $12¼ @ $12¾.

COTTON.—We have no sales to note since our last. The foreign accounts are unfavorable, but holders are unwilling to accede to the decline asked by buyers.

NAVAL STORES.—Continue dull, some small sales are made of Tar at 2¾; and we have no change to note of other descriptions since our last week's report.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.
July 7.

Business of all kinds dull. But little produce of any kind in the market.

BACON—no change. CORN—prices unchanged but demand good. COTTON has declined and dull. We quote 9½ to 9¾ for best grades. FLOUR—small supply; but no change in prices.

S'PS TURPENTINE 31 cts per gallon. Raw do $1 95 cts per bbl for hard—yellow dip $1 90 to $2. *Car.*

MARRIED,

Near Colerain, Bertie county, on Wednesday 27th June, 1855, by the Rev. James Delk, Mr. John Wilson to Miss Bettie F. White, daughter of Josiah White, Esq.

☞ Star please copy.

DIED,

In this city, on the 19th June, 1855, Eliza Jane, consort of James W. Chadwick, aged 35 years and 3 months. She professed religion in the year 1842, under the labors of the late Rev. Didney D. Bumpass, who was stationed in this city at the above date. She was an upright and faithful disciple of the blessed Saviour, her faith in him was unshaken even unto death, for a testimony of which, hear her last words to her husband, children, and friends around her bed-side: "I am going home to heaven, I hate to leave my companion and little children, but told her husband to talk to the children and tell them to be good children," when she spoke this she said, "I am not strong enough to talk to them, if I was I would call them one by one," and requested her husband as above. She was taken with a chill on Tuesday the 12th June and expired on the following Tuesday, leaving an affectionate husband and eight small children to mourn her loss. Also, on the 30th same month, their little daughter Jane Isidore, aged 2 years 2 months and 12 days, of croup. Also, Wilhemina, their infant daughter on the 8th July, of cholera infantum, aged one month and 25 days. [COM.

At Little Rock Fish, Cumberland County, on the 27th ult., Wesley Murphy, aged 16 years, son of Capt. David Murphy, after a painful illness of but four days.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months,	$17 50
Board " " " "	36 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " "	1 25
	$62 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.

The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough coruse of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information address
E. E. WILEY, *President.*
Emory P. O., Va.

July 5th, 1855. 66—w8t.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

TO TEACHERS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE "FAYLTTEVILLE FEmale High School" having nearly completed their building, desire to obtain the services of a gentleman as Principal.

To a gentleman and his wife, qualified to take the entire superintendence of the School, a liberal salary will be given. The building will accommodate fifty to seventy-five boarders comfortably.

The first session will commence in October.

For further information apply to
S. J. HINSDALE,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN H. COOK,
D. S. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, July 6, 1855. 1063—w4w.

G. F. BAILEY & CO.'S
GREAT COMBINED GYMNASIUM AND ZOOLOGICAL ARENA,

WILL PERFORM AT

RALEIGH,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 20 and 21,

AN EVENING PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.

This establishment has been thoroughly re-fitted, at an immense expense to the Proprietors, since their last traveling tour. They have procured a new and extensive addition of ANIMALS, young, freshly caged, and possessing all the characteristics and habits of their native state.

Equestrian Director, Mr. W. B. CARROLL,
Master of the Ring, Dr. WOOLSTON,
Clowns, H. HOUGH and J. W. WARD.

Amongst the most conspicuous features of this Superb Exhibition, are the following: A new and magnificently dressed entree, entitled

"THE CRUSADERS,"

Led by Mr. W. B. Carroll and Mad. Carroll. The celebrated Equestrian

La Petite Maria, only 8 years old,

Will appear in her Grand Principal Act entitled "NYMPH OF THE FLOATING VEIL."

MR. J. W. WARD will appear on the Flying Cords, acknowledged to be the best in the world.

Grand Principal Act by Madame CARROLL, in which this accomplished artists has won a reputation second to none.

LA PETITE MARIA will also enter the den with a full grown Hunting Leopard, verifying the Prophecy that the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them."

Mr. W. B. CARROLL, in his great Two and Four Horse Act, carrying Mlle Carroll in various thrilling scenes.

With Dr. WOOLSTON, as Master of Ring, and HOUGH and WARD, as Clowns, the audience will be entertained with plenty of rich sayings without vulgarity.

The performances will be accompanied by the American Brass Band, led by HENRY STENBACKER, late of the Orchestra at the Academy of Music, New York.

☞ Admission to the entire double exhibition 50 cents.—Children and Servants half price.

Performance to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M. Door open half an hour previously. E. SMITH, Agent.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C.

This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICH'D. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenton, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the Cash, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the ready money.

Call and examine, and be sho of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

PERUVIAN GUANO.—We have arranged with Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of their own importation, and offer it for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only.*

1 ton or under, 2¾ cts. per lb;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsboro', will be $2 per ton.

DEROSSET & BROWN.

June 27, 1855. 63—3m.

CANCERS, SCROFULA, &c.—DR. CLOPTON, of Georgia, who has been advertising in some of our Carolina papers for the last year for the cure of Scrofula, Cancers, Ulcers, and all diseases of the skin, will visit Raleigh about the 20th June, and will be happy to wait on those persons who may desire his professional serfices. He has testimonials of success that none can doubt.

June 12, 1855. 58—td.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties rom the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. K. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves,

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	8 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES,
Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—3w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 38—

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

MORNING SUN ACADEMY.—T. J. H ORNER *Principal*, A. C. JONES, *Assistant*.—The fall session of this school opens on the 1st Monday in July next. The Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood in Wake, twenty miles north-west of Raleigh. A parental regard over the morals of the pupils will be exercised. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal or Assistant at Fish Dam, N. C.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers will deliver an address at the close of the present session on the 1st June next.

May 25, 1855. 53—td.

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register will please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as rator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—IN THE VICINITY of Raleigh, a cottage residence, with every convenience for a small family—lot about one acre in size—excellent well of water in the yard—shade trees in abundance—will be sold on good terms, if early application be made to the Editors of the Standard. This is a good chance, and the only one now in market in the City.

May 25, 1855. 53—4w.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in three colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, May 1855. N. C. Bookstore.

LAW SCHOOL AT HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL begin on Monday, the 18th of June next.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

June 11th, 2855. 59—4w.was.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

ley ever offered in this City, comprising

CH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,

ROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,

RGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.

BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 38—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 38—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan "
" Tea Col'r "
" Canton "
" Petal "
" Panama "
" Cavalier "
" Wide Awake "
" Octagon "
" Sebastopol "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—WE HAVE MADE ARrangements with Messrs. Bareda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of them, our importation, and offer for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only*:

1 ton or under, 2¾ cts. per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsboro', will be $2 per ton. DEROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28, 1855. 1077—3m.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber, Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

MASONIC NOTICE.

ON THE THIRD SUNDAY OF INST THE FUneral obsequeis of Brother Gray Bridges will be Solemnized by Morning Star Lodge No. 85. at Nashville, N. C. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectfully solicited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

June 4th, 1855. 57.—

Nag's Head Hotel and Ocean Retreat.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE RESORT would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh Butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants, and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

Families per month,	$33,00
Single gentlemen by the month per day,	1,25
" " per day,	2,00

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

June 2, 1855. 56—6w.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.—A LOT FAMILY GROCERIES, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Java, Bohea, Rio and Laguira Coffees, G. P. Tea, Soap, Candles, Snuff and Segars. Also, a lot of chewing Tobacco, on commission by the box at factory prices. At

LITCHFORD & COOKE'S.

June 26, 1855. 62—

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a neverfailing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2

TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

OUR RECENT ARRIVALS.—PER EXPRESS.

June 11th, 1855.

100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.
50 Frocks.
150 White and Bro. Duck Linen Frocks.
25 Check Marseills Frocks.
Also.
Gauze Marinor Under Shirts.
Silk " "
Spun " "
Listo Thread " "
Cotton " "
Fancy and plain Silk ½ Hose.
" and Cotton. do.

We are now selling the *above goods* cheaper than ever.

E. L. HARDING.

June 11th, 1855. 58—sw.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S CLASSICAL, MATHEMATical and Military Academy will commence on the 9th of July, 1855. Tuition in advance.

The health of my boys requires the exercise of the military drill; for this a teacher will be necessary, attended by additional expense and trouble; therefore, there will be an extra charge of five dollars. All boys required to drill; and on dress parade days to appear in uniform—blue jackets, white pants, blue cap, in summer; in winter, the pants will be blue. The cost of the uniform will not exceed eight dollars—a cheaper and much handsomer dress than that which boys ordinarily wear.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, June 20th, 1855. 61—10J.

☞ The Register, Post, Star and Spirit of the Age will please copy three times.

GEOGRAPHICAL COMBINATION MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—DESIGNED TO instruct and amuse the family circle and primary School.

The design of the publishers has been to furnish an agreeable and attractive method of imparting to the young a knowledge of Geography, and of blending amusement with instruction.

The several Maps composing this series are dissected and cut up into variform pieces, but in such a manner that each piece, whatever may be its shape, has a correspondence with the other parts of the map to which it belongs. Thus from a score or more separate and differently shaped pieces, a complete map may be constructed. The act of combining these parts, exercises and amuses the mental faculties, and the study of Geography thus made attractive is rapid and permanent in its results, and more knowledge of the subject is acquired in one hour spent in the intellectual amusement than a month of hard book study. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.

Raleigh, June 20, 1855. 61—

FEMALE SCHOOL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MR. AND MRS. BURwell's School for Young Ladies will begin on Wednesday, the 18th of July. The Modern Languages, and Music on Piano and Guitar, will be taught by Mr. R. Vampill. Address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

June 23d, 1855. 61—3w.

Navy Beef and P

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 1, 1855.

SEALED "and "Pr S, ENDORSED "PROPOsals for Bee" Oposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mass.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,600	2,400
At Gosport, Va.	1,400	1,200
	5,400	4,800

One-half of said beef and park must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each four-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to, and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcase, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the de